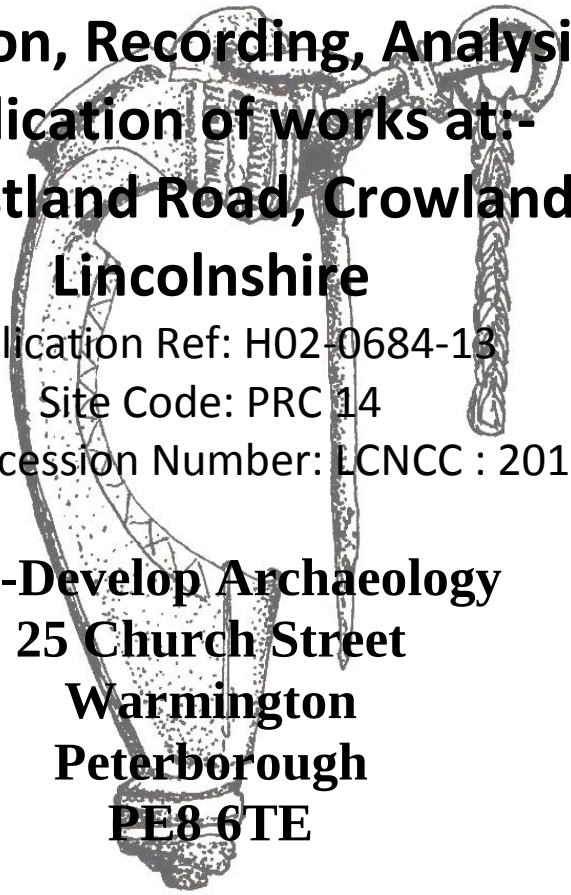
# Pre-Develop Archaeology

## Archaeological Trial Trenching, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication of works at:- 40 Postland Road, Crowland, Lincolnshire

Application Ref: H02-0684-13

Site Code: PRC 14

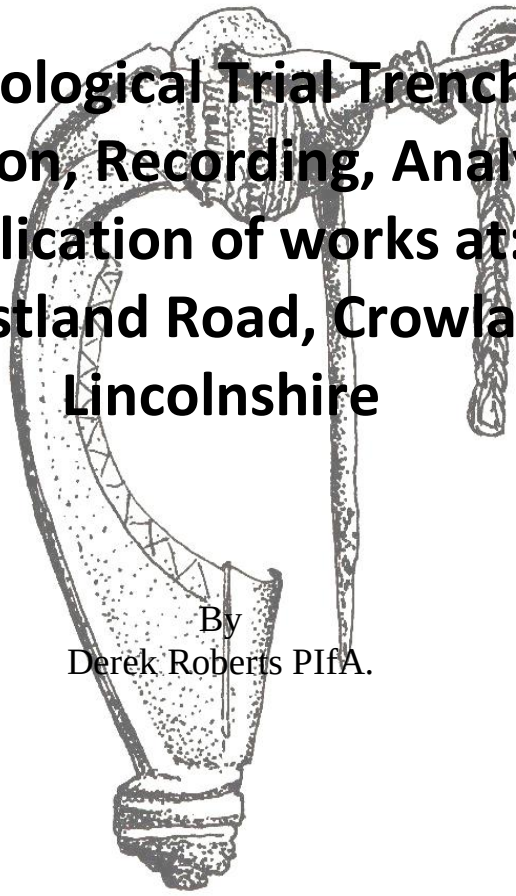
Museum Accession Number: LCNCC : 2014.66



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# Archaeological Trial Trenching, Investigation, Recording, Analysis and Publication of works at:- 40 Postland Road, Crowland, Lincolnshire



By
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**Pre-Develop Archaeology**
**2014**

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## Abstract.

*A programme of Archaeological Trial Trenching was carried out by Pre-Develop Archaeology during April and May 2014 at the back of and on land attached to 40 Postlands Road, Crowland. The action was commissioned by Mr Brent Warner in response to a Brief issued on behalf of Lincolnshire County Council's Archaeological Planning Department. A series of 19t/early 20th century features comprising three ditches; one gulley and a shallow pit were encountered across the three trenches. The oldest feature on site was a possible palaeo-channel in trench 1. No other Archaeological finds or features were encountered.*

## 1. Introduction and Planning Background.

1.1 Pre-Develop Archaeology (hereafter PDA) were commissioned, in April 2013 by Mr Brent Warner to undertake an episode of archaeological trial trenching and subsequent report. This was carried out as part of a pre-planning application programme of works associated with the proposed construction of bungalows and associated services across the site. The works were restricted to a plot on land to the rear of number 40, Postlands Road, crowland (Figures. 1&2).
1.2 A programme of archaeological trial trenching, investigation, recording, analysis and publication of works at 40 Postlands Road, Crowland was required as a session of predetermination evaluation excavation to supply enough information to the local planning authority, so that reliable decisions can be made regarding the impact of the proposed development upon archaeological remains.
1.3 This episode of archaeological inspection entailed excavating three randomly placed 20m x 2m trenches across the area to ascertain the extent of possible archaeology within the plot; see Figure 2. The archaeological potential for the site is presumed by its close proximity to the purported line of a barrow cemetery documented to have been levelled in around1880 with many finds reported and its position some 520m northeast of the very significant site of Crowland Abbey; from which the settlement of Crowland village originates. This is documented as early as the 9th century..
1.4 After assessing the potential of finds and features found during the evaluation excavation the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Officer (hereafter LHEO) decided on no further action and gave permission to backfill.
1.5 The documentary archive has been issued with the site prefix LCNCC : 2014.66 and PDA site code PRC14.

## 2. Topography and Geology

2.1 The site is located at co-ordinates:- TF 2443 1074 (approx centre).
2.2 The site sits at around 4m AOD and is situated within the village of Crowland. The solid geology comprises Oxford Clay Formation-Mudstone overlain by Abbey Sand and Gravels.

## 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

### 3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Crowland has a very detailed history which has been brought to light by several authors. Michael Chisholm's recent book (2013) provided a good basic grounding in the development of the settlement from the earliest to recent times, including sections on the Abbey. The abbey and its estates have also been extensively described in local guides and the estate lands in particular

by Page (1934). The significant monuments within the town are the remains of the Abbey Church (SM no. 22613) and some cloistral buildings and the Trinity Bridge (SM no. 7).

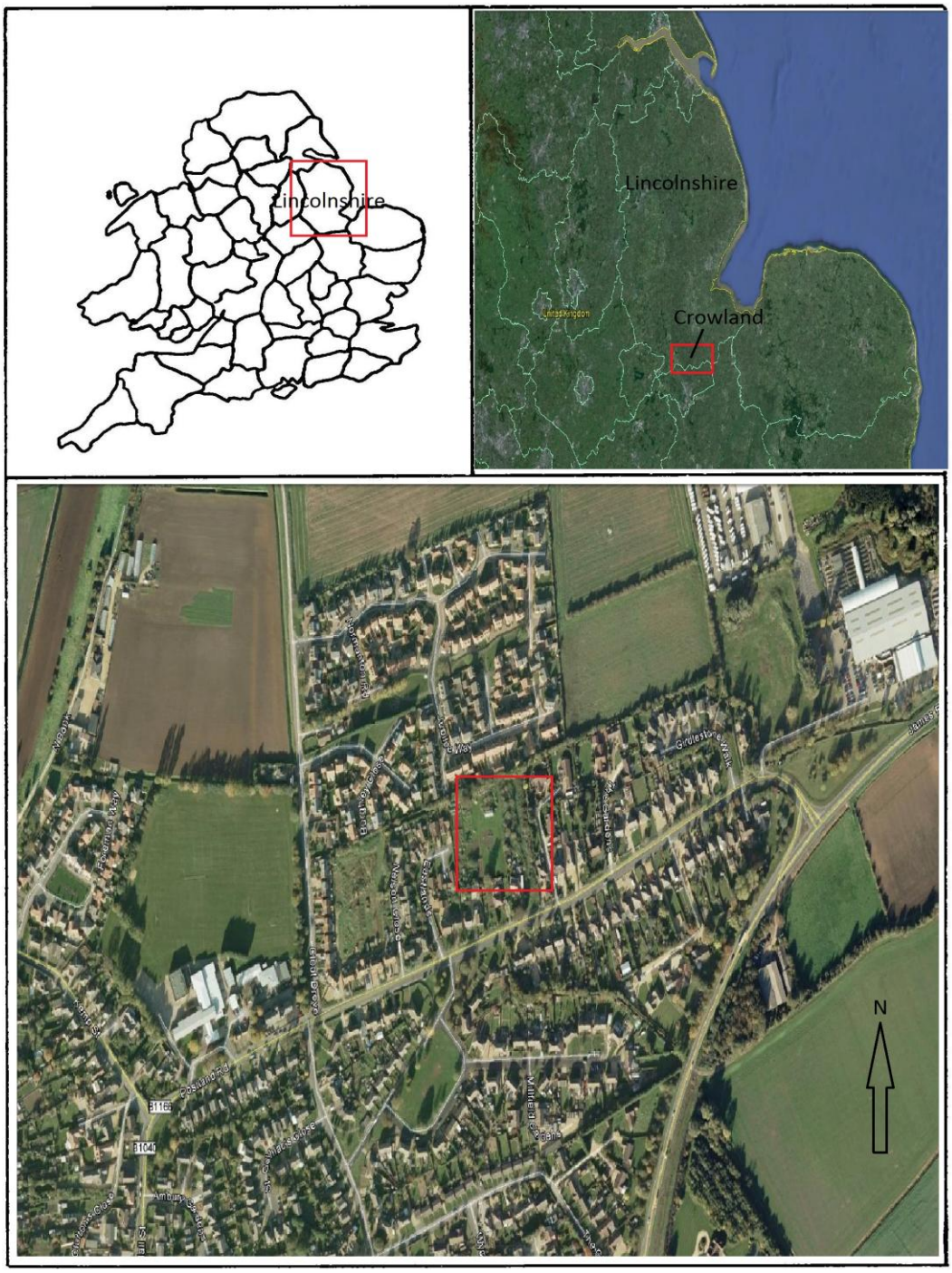



Figure 1: County and site Location boxed red.

3.1.2 Crowland has also had a close association with the fenland and fenland drainage which is attested in the Roman period onward (Phillips, 1970). The drainage of the fenland around the town described by Darby (1956 ; 1974) who drew very specifically on the work of William Dugdale (1662) and others. More recent research into the early origins of the area and its archaeological development have been published by French and Pryor (1993) and Pryor *et al.* (1985).

3.1.3 The area was the focus of a very detailed archaeological study in 1998 (Cope-Falkner 1998) which highlighted several archaeological features close to the site of the proposed development off Eastlands Road. Much of this report and the data derived from the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Record (HER) have been reviewed within this section of this report.

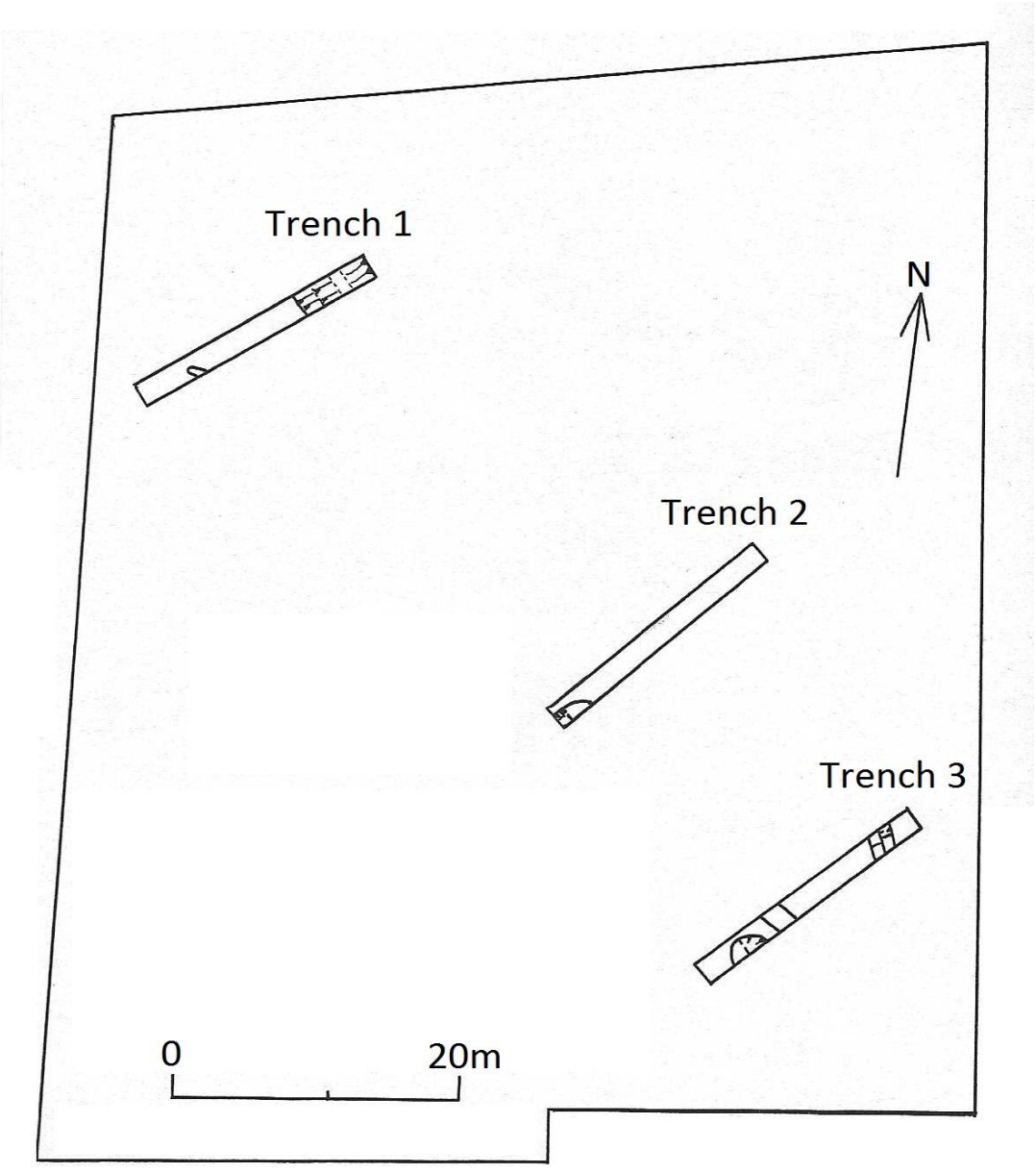



Figure 2: Trench Location within plot boundary.

## 3.2 The Prehistoric Period

3.2.1 There are several isolated finds of Neolithic axe heads being recovered from the area, although no associated habitation sites have so far been found (Cope-Falukner 1998. 9). Bronze Age barrows have been recorded to the southeast of Eastlands Road, although it appears that several barrows were also destroyed during quarrying for gravel in the late Victorian period (Hayes and Lane 1992, 197). The barrows in the area may be part of a larger barrow cemetery and may match other cemetery areas within the area. Hall (1987, 26), for example, reports 25 barrows from the area around Borough Fen.

*Figure 3 Prehistoric material within a 300m + radius of the Eastlands Road development*

| No | SMR/HER Event No | Grid Ref (All TF) | Description | Comment /Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 23230 | 2505 1087 | B/A barrow | |
| 2 | 23261 | 24791074 | B/A barrow | |
| 3 | 22003 | 2555 1100 | B/A barrow | |
| 4 | 32004 | 24101060 | Neo flint axe | |
| 5 | 22005 | 24001040 | Neo flint axe | |
| 6 | 22019 | 24101030 | I/A bronze pin – 3rd Cent BC type | |
| 7 | 20263 | 24361032 | Early B/A pottery | |
| 8 | 22014 | 24501035 | Prehistoric flint scatter | |
| 9 | 32981 | 24501035 | Flint implements | |
| 10 | El11015 | 2396810465 | Flint blade | |
| 11 | Ell3704 | 24651067 | Flint core | Watching Brief |
| 12 | HER detail | 24561044 | Flint scatter | Field Observation |
| 13 | Ell14504 | 24291081 | Neo blade/B/A scraper | Watching Brief |
| 14 | Ell5712 | 24151064 | Possible prehistoric ditches | Intervention |
| 15 | Ell16628 | 2410610588 | Possible prehistoric ditches | Intervention |

3.2.2 During the middle and late Bronze Age there appears to be little settlement on the Crowland peninsula (Hayes and Lane 1992, 198) but this may be due to the fact that sites are at present partly obscured by an alluvial covering which does not allow a true picture of settlement development (Hall 1987). The details of sites within a 300+ radius of Eastlands Road are given in Figure 3. The indications are that evidence of prehistoric activity could be recovered from the area but there is little at present to suggest any focus for this activity.

## 3.3 The Roman period.

3.3.1 There is little to indicate any marked concentration of Roman activity within the immediate area of Eastlands Road. The find of white and red tesserae is interesting (see Figure 4, no. 1) and is likely to have come from a building of some significance, unless it is a more recent import into the area. However, the lack of any marked pottery scatters is puzzling and suggests that any settlement is either yet to be precisely pin pointed or is some distance away. Cope-Faulkner makes the point (1989, 9) that the few pottery sherds that do come from the area could be simply the result of Roman manuring regimes.

*Figure 4. Roman finds within a 300m + radius of the Eastlands Road development*

| No | SMR/HER Event No | Grid Ref (All TF) | Description | Comment/Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 20250 | 25051087 | Roman tesserae (white and red) | |
| 2 | 20264 | 24001120 | Roman pottery | |
| 3 | 22017 | 24301050 | Roman coin (Carinus AD 283) | |
| 4 | 22049 | 24151030 | Roman intaglio | |

## 3.4 The Saxon and medieval Period

3.4.1 In spite of early references to the area around and within Crowland there is limited evidence to suggest Saxon occupation of a large scale. The supposed site of St Guthlac's Hermitage and the early references to its position by Stukeley in the 17th century are problematic and need greater research (Cope-Faulkner 1998, 10).
3.4.2 Eastlands Road is some way from the core part of Crowland and the Abbey site and the collection of medieval references appears to be limited to chance, or casual finds which are shown in Figure 5.

*Figure 5. Saxon and medieval finds within a 300m + radius of the Eastlands Road development*

| No | SMR/HER Event No | Grid Ref (All TF) | Description | Comment/Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 22029 | 25051087 | 7th cent pottery on supposed site of St Guthlac's Hermitage | |
| 2 | 20266 | 24151040 | 13th /14th cent knife handle | |
| 3 | Ell2076 | 2397310725 | Medieval penny | Casual find |
| 4 | Ell3704 | 24651067 | Early med pot frag | Watching Brief |
| 5 | Ell6704 | 2414510341 | Med artefacts no features | Watching Brief |

## 3.5 The Post Medieval Period

3.5.1 A detailed description of the Abbey remains and the development of medieval settlement at Crowland are to be found in Cope-Faulkner (1998, 10-11), Chisholm (2013) and Owen (1981). Two windmill mounds are known from the immediate area around Eastlands Road – these are thought to be post medieval in date but may be earlier (Dolman 1986, Wailes 1951; 1953). The rest of the material of medieval date from close to Eastlands Road suggests little of significance within the area. The find of the trade token (Figure 6, no 5) is a casual find and the post medieval pit and the 19th century pit are isolated from any known contemporary features.

*Figure 6. Post medieval finds within a 300m + radius of the Eastlands Road development*

| No | SMR/HER Event No | Grid Ref (All TF) | Description | Comment/Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ell1876 | 23971050 | Post med. pit | |
| 2 | Ell3704 | 24651067 | 19th cent pit | Watching Brief |
| 3 | 22022 | 24441064 | Windmill mound | |
| 4 | 22986 | 23901070 | Windmill mound | |
| 5 | 22015 | 24161031 | 17th cent trade token | |

## 3.6 Undated archaeological features and finds

3.6.1 The details shown in Figure 7 are locations close to Eastlands Road where miscellaneous finds of recent or of undated features have been located. In some cases the list included archaeological interventions where nothing of any archaeological significance has been found. The undated pits and ditches (Figure 7, nos 3-4) are difficult to describe in detail and may be prehistoric. The significance of this grouping is perhaps that they include five Watching Briefs, a survey and a field observation, all controlled under archaeological conditions, and yet nothing was found.

*Figure 7.Other interventions within the area where limited or no archaeological features were found or undated features were found*

| No | SMR/HER Event No | Grid Ref (All TF) | Description | Comment/Reference |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ell11838 | 2451910559 | Modern finds only | |
| 2 | Ell1236 | 24451099 | No arch finds | Field observations |
| 3 | Ell2964 | 2447910656 | No arch. finds | Watching Brief |
| 4 | ELl3883 | 24521034 | Nothing found | Survey |
| 5 | Ell14504 | 24291081 | Undated pits and ditches | Watching Brief |
| 6 | Ell5523 | 2396910483 | Undated pits and ditches | Watching Brief |
| 7 | Ell6706 | 2394310728 | No finds or feature | Watching Brief |
| 8 | Ell7975 | 2458310314 | No features | Watching Brief |

## 3.7 Air Photographs

3.7.1 A general review of air photographs that show crop marks has been made by Cope-Faulkner and these are assessed and plotted by him (Cope-Faulkner, 1998. Fig 18). The crop marked evidence to the south-east of Eastlands Road consists of enclosures, probable barrows of Bronze Age date, and the site of a building of possible medieval date (see Fig. 5 no. 1). A published photograph of part of this area, in what is known as Anchor Church Field, indicates the position of some of these features including the medieval building, prehistoric barrows and a post medieval gravel pit to the west (Lane, 1988. 8 ; Hayes and Lane, 1992, 197).

## 3.8 Cartographic Details

3.8.1 The earliest depiction of Crowland is from the series of maps produced by cartographers for inclusion in major atlas publications. John Speed's map of 1610, for example, shows the site of Crowland but with little detail other than that it was situated on the edge of the fenland. Janson's map of 1634, like Speed's map, lacks detail but does show that the basic layout of the settlement of Crowland. This map indicates that the area around the later development of Eastland's Road lay to the lower part of the detailed extract of the map shown in Figure 8, within the area marked as '*Porfen*' and thus within what at the time was considered to be un-drained or part drained fen.

3.8.2 The situation appears little changed in Dugdale's map of 1662 (Figure 9). The area formerly referred to as 'Porfen' in 1634, was by 1662 referred to as '*Porland, divided into fishings and foulings'* the implication being that the area was still un-drained and not agricultural. The 'Map of the Alderlands in the parish of Crowland' dated 1676 (Figure 10) adds little detail to the overall understanding of the development of the settlement during the mid 17th century- it even fails to show the position of the Abbey.

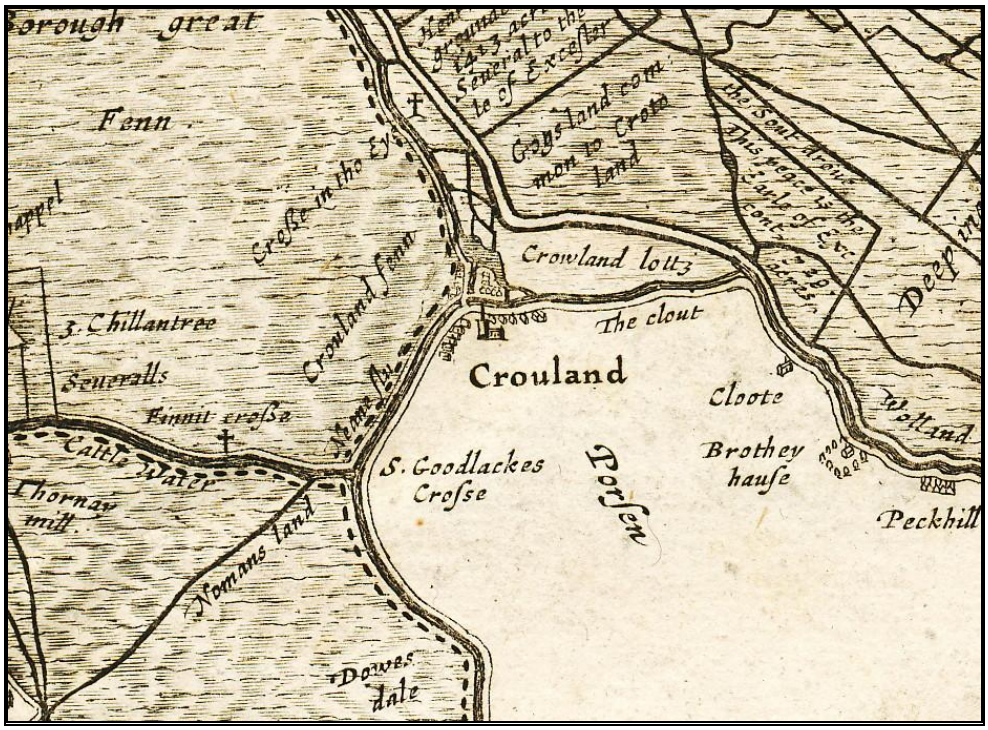



*Figure 8. Detail from Janson's map of 'The fenn' (dated 1634 – north is to the top right corner))*

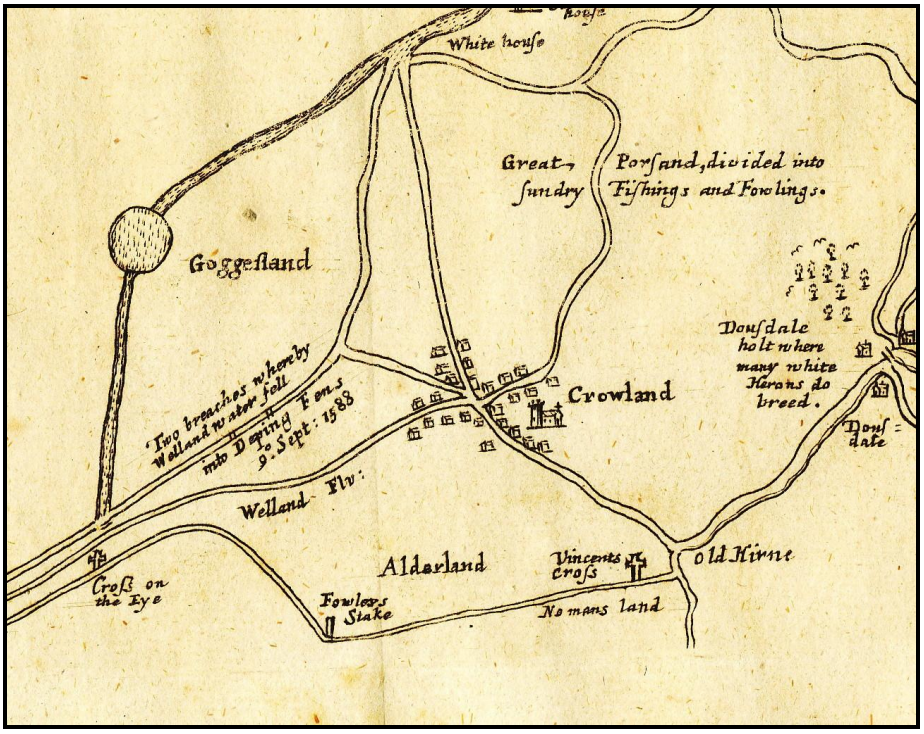



*Figure 9. Detail from William Dugdale's, 'The Mappe of South Holland' 1662, showing Crowland (north is to the left).*

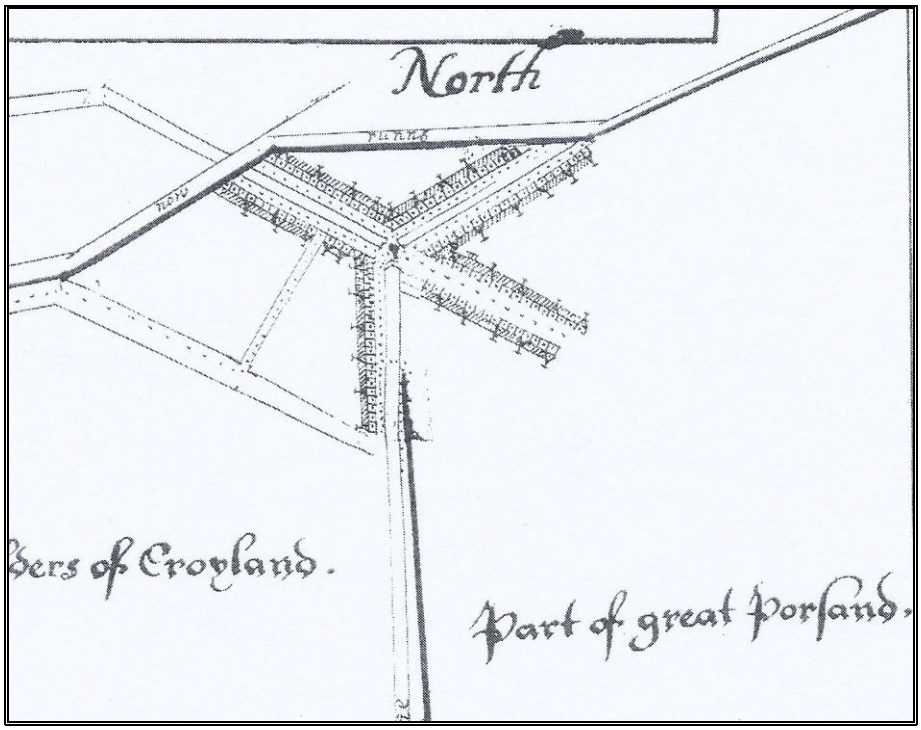



*Figure 10. Detail from :- 'A map of Alderlands in the parish of Crowland in the Countye of Lincoln' dated 1676 .(LOA, Brace, 19/6)*

3.8.3 Armstrong's map of 1778 shows little development within the area but it does give a fairly accurate depiction of the town (Figure 11). The town does appear to have had houses lining the north – south street and houses along the road leading to the east. The Abbey is shown and an area marked 'Ruins' must indicate the site of the monastic remains associated with the Abbey. As in previous maps there is little indication of any form of development to the north east of the core of the town in the area of Eastlands Road, although there is some suggestion that drains were being dug and that part of the area was undergoing some form of drainage project.

3.8.4 The situation appears to be much changed by the time of Bryant's map of 1828 (Figure 12) when the town of Crowland seems to be more precisely represented. The Abbey church, the Triangular Bridge and the general layout of the town are drawn fairly accurately and the map also shows developments to the east, along the road that lead to St James Bridge. Here short roads running north – south are shown running into former fenland areas and the suggestion is that this area was either already drained or was being drained as settlement and farms encroached on the area that was in the 17th century called the '*Porfen'.* Another road called the 'Cloot House Drove' also runs to the north from the town centre and from this an east – west road extended into the area, of what later became, Eastlands Road. It is settlement and occupation from this period that could well be associated with the finds of late post medieval and modern pits and other features (see for example Figure 6, no 2).

3.8.5 There is no tithe map that was ever produced for Crowland as the lands were tithe free since the dissolution of Crowland Abbey in 1539 (Cope Falkner 1998, 5). The lands were enclosed in 1828 but the maps related to this enclosure are indistinct for the area related to Eastland Road and the immediate area to the north-east of the town. The suggestion from Bryant's map of 1828 (Figure 12) is that some partial enclosure had already taken place before 1828 as farms and track-ways, (shown on Bryant's map) appear to have been established by this

date. The first reliable view of the area is that given in the early 20th century map produced by the Ordnance Survey (Figure 13). Here the area to the north-east of the town, in the area of Eastlands Road, is shown in an enclosed state with field boundaries that match recent or existing boundaries which can be seen on the ground. The area of the proposed development at Eastlands Road is within the top right section of the map detail shown in Figure 13, above the site of the windmill marked as 'ruins'.

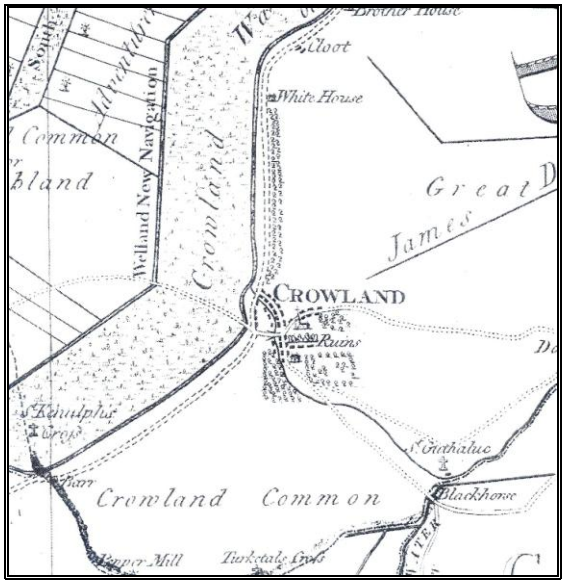



*Figure 11. Detail from Armstrong's 'Map of Lincolnshire' (dated 1778)*

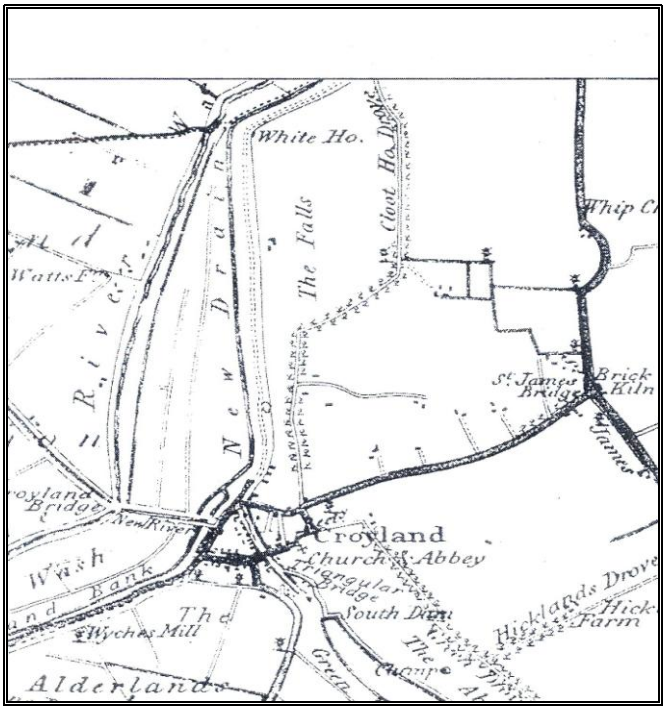



*Figure 12. Detail from Bryant's 'Map of the county of Lincoln' (dated 1828)*

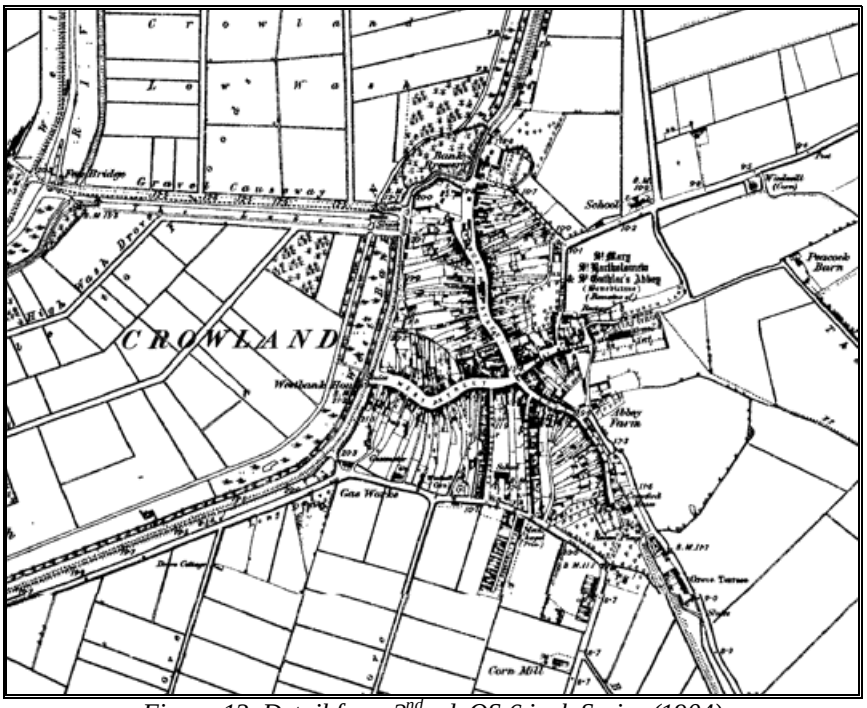



*Figure 13. Detail from 2nd ed. OS 6 inch Series (1904)*

## 4. Aims and Objectives of the Fieldwork

4.1 Aims:- To date, record and interpret any archaeological features exposed and observed during the evaluation excavation so that reliable decisions can be made with regards to the archaeological impacts of the proposed development.

4.2 Objectives

4 .2.1 To determine the form and function of any archaeological features encountered and record their spatial arrangement and the nature, function and character of any archaeological features in their cultural and environmental setting. Such an approach is to be within the national research context provided by English Heritage (English Heritage 1991 and 1997) and regionally by Gurney (2003), Cooper (2006), and Knight, Vyner and Allen (2012).

4.2.2 To recover any dating evidence from any archaeological features and to establish any sequence of archaeological remains present on the site.

4.2.3 To establish the relationship of any remains found to the surrounding contemporary landscape.

4.2.4 To recover artefacts which may assist in the development of type series within the local / regional area.

4.2.5 To recover palaeo-environmental remains to determine local environmental conditions.

# 5 Site Operations

5.1 General Considerations
5.1.1 All work was carried out following statutory Health and Safety requirements and the guidelines laid down by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (hereafter IFA) in 'Policy Statements' (2006).
5.1.2 All work was carried out according to the relevant codes of practice issued by the IFA, under the management of a Member of the Institute (hereafter MIFA); Dr Stephen Upex MIFA. FSA.

# 6. Methodology

6.1 The methods employed during this programme of archaeological trial trenching were those outlined within the Written Scheme of Investigation and complied with all aspects of on-site work laid down by the IFA and English Heritage (see English Heritage 1991; IFA, 2001a; 2001b; 2001c; 2006; Murphy and Wiltshire 1994).
6.2 Metal Detector sweeps were carried out as part of all hand excavation during this programme of archaeological trial trenching including all spoil heaps.
6.3 Using a proposed site plan, supplied by Mr Brent Warner, three trenches totalling 60m in length by 2m minimum width (i.e. 180m$^2$) were excavated by a 360 degree tracked mechanical excavator. The trenches, all running roughly NW-SE and shown in Figure 2, were placed randomly across the site and excavated under strict archaeological supervision. The trench was excavated to secure archaeological features/deposits and thereafter excavated by hand.
6.4 After due consideration of all the data obtained during the evaluation excavation the LHET gave permission to backfill the site.
6.5 All man-made pre-modern features were hand excavated and sampled sufficiently to enable their date and character to be established and allow appropriate levels of recording. all deposits and layers were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationship to other features. This consisted of sampling at no less than 50% for all exposed discrete features and no less than 15% of all linear features or very large and deep features.
6.6 All finds and features were recorded using a single context numbering system and given the site prefix LCNCC : 2014.66 and a PDA site code PRC14.

# 7. Results

7.1 Trench 1
**Undated**
7.1.1 Feature 1 was encountered at the extreme NE end of trench 1 and showed highest and lowest levels of 3.83m and 3.45m AOD respectively (Figure. 14, 15 and 17). This had maximum seen dimensions of 5.1m wide by 760mm deep and ran the full width of the trench in a roughly NW-SE direction. The only fill of this feature, context [1], consisted of a mid-dark brown peat with rare twig and branch inclusions. No finds were encountered and this feature remained undated.
7.1.2 Feature 5, a possible gully, was encountered around 2.8m in from the SW end of trench 1 running roughly west out of the NW facing section. This showed highest and lowest levels of 2.73m and 2.63m AOD respectively and had maximum seen dimensions of 400mm wide by 100mm deep by 1m long (Figure 14, 15 and 18). The only fill of this feature, context [6],

consisted of a mid-brown clay/silt/sand with regular inclusions of mid-dark brown peat. No finds were encountered and this feature remained undated.

## 7.2 Trench 2

### 19th/Early 20th Century

7.2.1 Feature 4, a possible ditch, was the only feature encountered in trench 2 and showed highest and lowest levels of 3.565m and 3.22m AOD respectively. Seen at the extreme SW end of the trench it showed maximum dimensions of 950mm wide by 340mm deep by 3.3m long and ran roughly NE-SW into the NE facing section of the trench (Figure 14, 15 and 19). Here it appeared to start to turn to the south. The only fill of this feature, context [5], consisted of mid-brown clay/silt/sand earth with regular mid-dark brown peat and small lenses of buff natural clay inclusions. Two small fragments of red brick and a small piece of stem from a white clay pipe were the only finds.

## 7.3 Trench 3

### Undated

7.3.1 Feature 6, a possible ditch, was encountered roughly 4m from the NE end of trench 3 and showed highest and lowest levels of 2.8m and 2.6m AOD respectively. It ran roughly NW-SE across the trench and had maximum seen dimensions of 750mm wide by 200mm deep by 2.4m long (Figure 14, 15 and 20). The only fill of this feature, context [3], was a mid-brown clay/silt/sand earth with regular inclusions of mid-dark brown peat and occasional inclusions of small lenses of buff natural clay. No finds were encountered and this feature remained undated.
7.3.2 Feature 2, a possible ditch, seemed to respect feature 6 and ran parallel with it sum 200mm to the NE and showed highest and lowest levels of 2.79m and 2.43m AOD respectively. It had maximum dimensions of 1.9m wide by 360mm deep by 2.4m long and ran NW-SE across the trench (Figure 14, 15 and 20). The only fill of this feature, context [2], was a mid-brown clay/silt/sand earth with regular inclusions of mid-dark brown peat and occasional inclusions of small lenses of buff natural clay. No finds were found encountered and this feature remained undated.
7.3.3 Feature 3 was a sub-rectangular slot which seemed to have been cut into the centre of the base of ditch feature 6 and was perpendicular to its edge. This had maximum dimensions of 200mm wide by 450mm long by 250mm deep and showed highest and lowest levels of 2.6m and 2.38m AOD respectively (Figure 14, 15 and 21). It contained the same fill, context [4], as feature 6 a mid-dark brown peat and occasional inclusions of small lenses of buff natural clay. No finds were found encountered and this feature remained undated.
7.3.4 Feature 9 was the same as feature 3 a sub-rectangular slot which seemed to have been cut into the centre of the base of ditch feature 6 and was perpendicular to its edge. This had maximum dimensions of 200mm wide by 450mm long by 250mm deep and showed highest and lowest levels of 2.6m and 2.38m AOD respectively (Figure 15 and 21). It contained the same fill, context [9], as feature 6 a mid-dark brown peat and occasional inclusions of small lenses of buff natural clay. No finds were found encountered and this feature remained undated.

### 19th/Early 20th Century

7.3.5 Feature 8, a possible shallow pit, was encountered at the SW end of trench 3 and showed highest and lowest levels of 3.62 and 3.43m AOD respectively. This sub-ovoid feature had maximum seen dimensions of 2.3m wide by 100mm deep and projected out of the NW facing section for 1.5m (Figure 15 and 22). The only fill of this feature, context [8], was a mid-brown clay/silt/sand earth with regular mid-dark brown peat and rare coal fragment inclusions. 1 small fragment of Welsh Slate was the only find.

7.3.6 Feature 7, a possible ditch, was encountered 1.9m NE of feature 8 and showed highest and lowest levels of 3.56m and 3.32m AOD respectively. It ran roughly NW-SE and had maximum seen dimensions of 2.2m wide by 240mm deep and ran for 2.6m across the width of the trench (Figure 15 and 23). This would appear to be the same ditch as feature 4, in trench 2, and has the same fill, context [7], of a mid-brown clay/silt/sand earth with regular inclusions of mid-dark brown peat and occasional small lenses of buff natural clay. Three small fragments of red brick were the only finds.

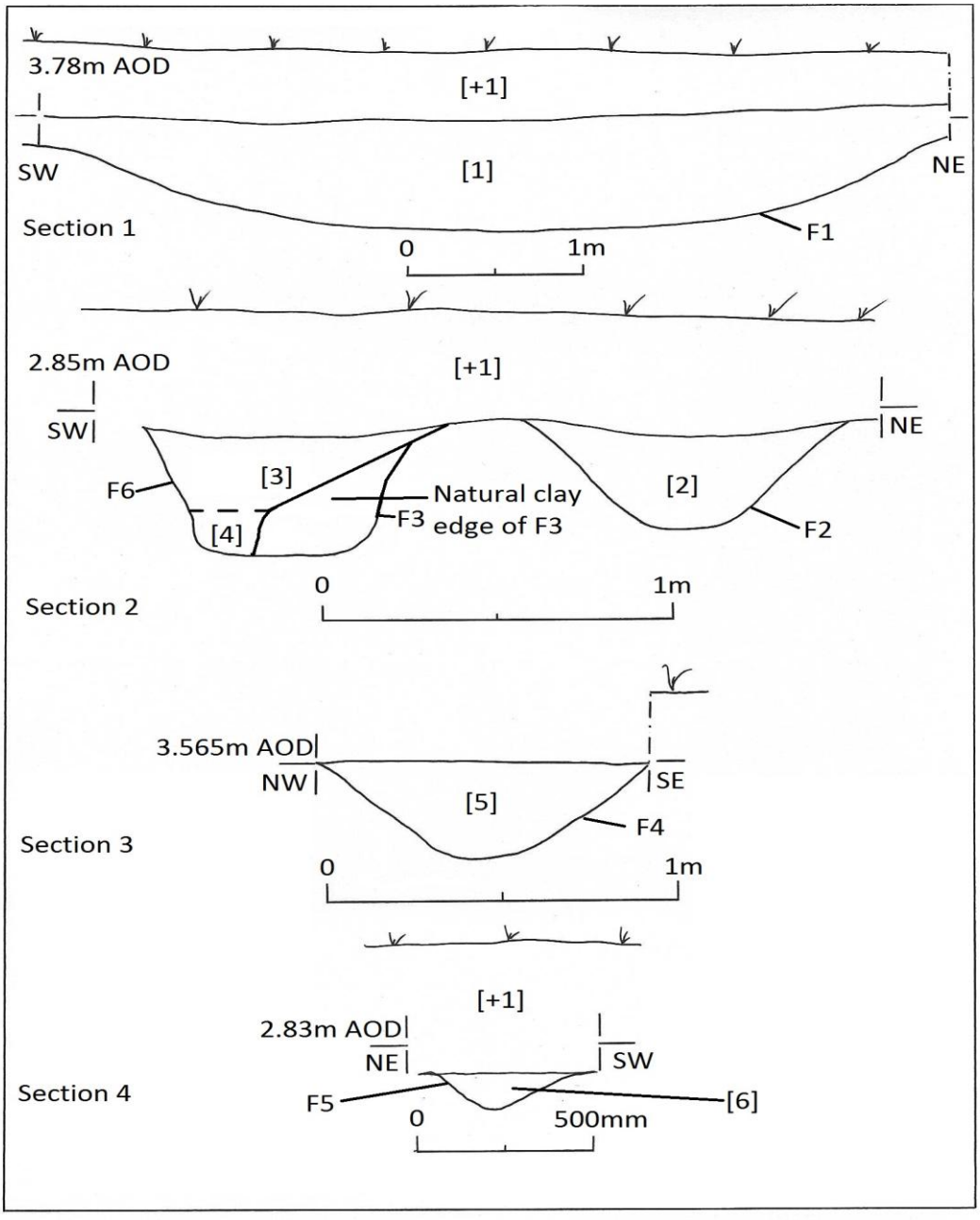



Figure 14: Sections of features from trenches 1, 2 and 3.

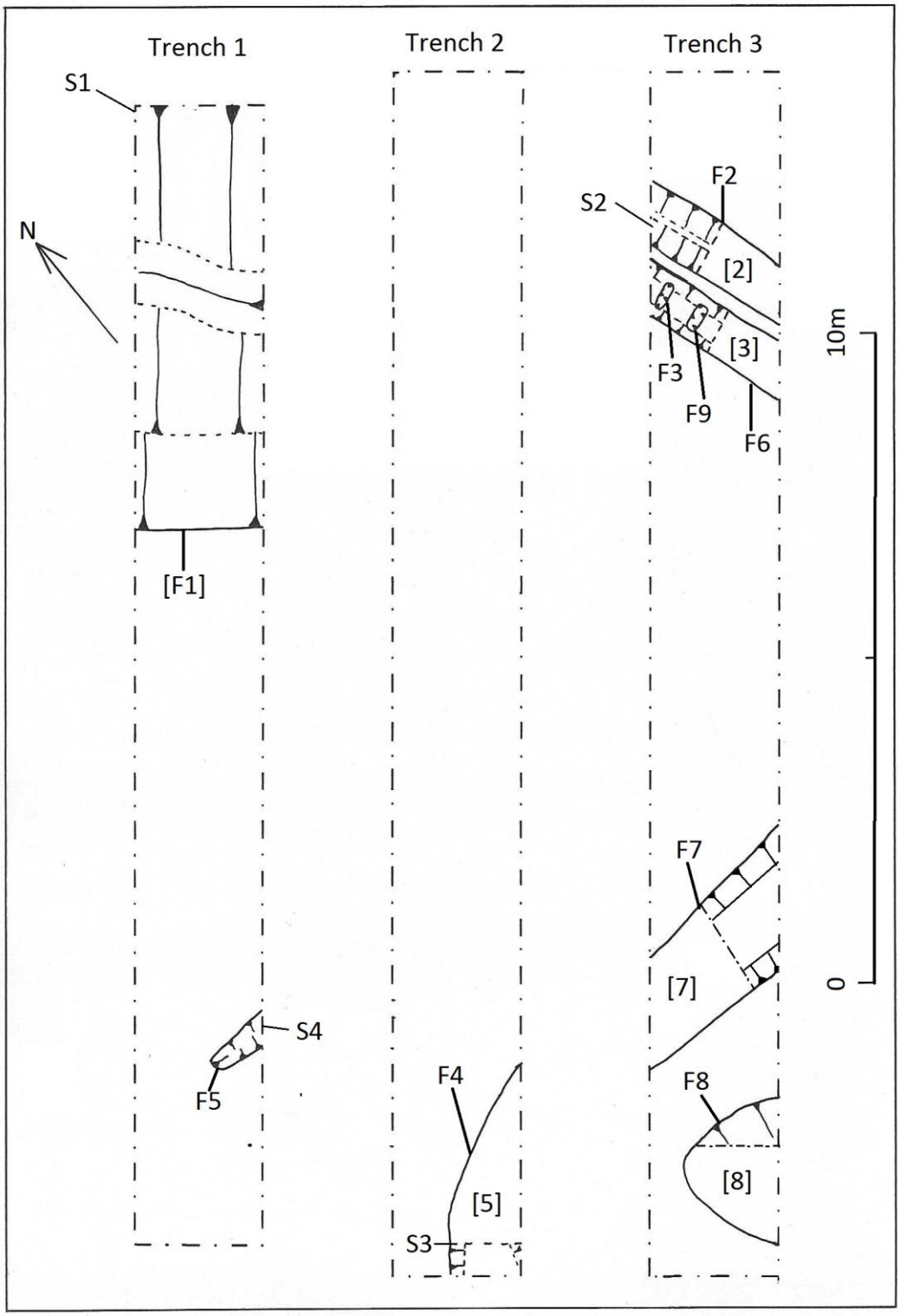



Figure 15: Features within trenches 1, 2 and 3.

## 7.4 Finds

7.4.1 All the finds from this programme of archaeological works are listed below in Figure 16.

Figure 16: Tabulated finds list.

| Context | Description | Date | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trench 2 | | | |
| [5] | 2 x small frags. red Brick | 19th/20th Century | Residual |
| | 1 x small shaft frag. white clay pipe | 19th/20th Century | Residual |
| Trench 3 | | | |
| [7] | 3 x small frags. of red brick | 19th/20th Century | Residual |
| [8] | 1 x small frag. Welsh Slate | 19th/20th Century | Residual |



Figure 17: Feature 1 looking NW.



Figure 18: Feature 5 looking SE.



Figure 19: Feature 4 looking NE.



Figure 20: Features 6, left, and 2, right, looking NW.



Figure 21: Features 3, left, and 9, right, looking NE.



Figure 22: Feature 8 looking south.



Figure 23: Feature 7 looking SE.

## 8. Conclusion

8.1 Without finds it is impossible to say with any confidence a date of an individual feature. The majority of features on this site are free of finds and as such pose a problem with phasing or interpretation. The author has given associations to features through their fill types and must stress that this is at best a best guess.
8.2 The oldest apparent feature on site would seem to be a Palaeo-channel; feature 1. This has an homogenous fill of peat one would associated with natural prolonged plant growth. It's base has an inclination to the NW which would correspond with a natural run-off into the lower fen area; the land falls steadily down to around 2m AOD just to the NW around Jubilee Way.
8.3 All the other features encountered have similar fills and would appear to be associated with agricultural encroachment into what was known as "*Porfen"* in the 17th Century; as discussed in section 3.8 above.

## 9. Acknowledgements

9.1 Pre-Develop Archaeology is grateful to Mr Brent Warner for his cooperation during the archaeological works at land to the rear of 40, Postlands Road, Crowland. Further thanks are given to the Lincolnshire Historic Environment Team for their guidance and information.

## 10. Bibliography

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**Abbreviations**

LAO. Lincoln Archive Office
PDA. Pre-Develop Archaeology
SMR. Sites and Monuments Record.
HER. Historic Environment Record.

# 11. Appendix

Pre-Develop Archaeology
LCNCC: 2014.66

# Context List

Site Code: PeC 14

| Context Num | Recorded by | Date: | Trench No: | Description: |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F1 | DR. | 4/14 | 1 | Palaeo-Channel with fill (1) |
| F2 | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Ditch with fill (2) |
| F3 | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Slot @ Base of Feature 6 |
| | | | | Same as Feature 9. Has fill (4) |
| F4 | DR. | 4/14 | 2 | Ditch (Poss Same as F7) Has fill (5) |
| F5 | DR. | 4/14 | 1 | Poss Gully with fill (6) |
| F6 | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Ditch with fill (3) |
| F7 | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Ditch Poss Same as F4. Has fill (7) |
| F8 | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Shallow Pit with fill (8) |
| F9 | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Slot Same as F3. Has fill (9) |
| (1) | DR. | 4/14 | 1 | Fill of Palaeo-Channel F1 |
| (2) | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Fill of Ditch F2 |
| (3) | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Fill of Ditch F6 |
| (4) | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Fill of Slot F3 |
| (5) | DR. | 4/14 | 2 | Fill of Ditch F4 |
| (6) | DR. | 4/14 | 1 | Fill of Gully F5 |
| (7) | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Fill of Ditch F7 |
| (8) | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Fill of Shallow Pit F8 |
| (9) | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | Fill of Slot F9 |
| (+1) | DR. | 4/14 | 1,2+3 | Modern overburden |
| (10) | DR. | 4/14 | 1 | Natural Buff coloured Oxford Clay |
| (11) | DR. | 4/14 | 2 | " " " " |
| (12) | DR. | 4/14 | 3 | " " " " |

1 of 2

**Pre-Develop Archaeology**
LCNCC:2014.66

# Photo Record

Site Code: PRC14 Film Type: B/W ☐ Col Print ☐ Col Slide ☐ Digital ☑

| Roll: | Frame | Dirc. to | Date: | Description: | Taken By | Portrait/ Landscape | Zoom | Camera |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | 1951 | NE | 4/14 | TRENCH 1 | DR. | | | |
| 100 | 1952 | W | 4/14 | FEATURE 1 TRENCH 1 | DR. | | | |
| 100 | 1953 | NW | 4/14 | " " " | DR. | | | |
| 100 | 1954 | " | " | " " " | DR. | | | |
| 100 | 1955 | W | 4/14 | MODERN SCRAPE TRENCH 2 | DR. | | | |
| 100 | 1966 | SE | 4/14 | FEATURE 5 TRENCH 1 | DR. | | | |
| 100 | 1967 | SE | 4/14 | FEATURE 5 TRENCH 1 | DR. | | | |
| 100 | 1968 | " | " | " " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 431 | NE | 4/14 | FEATURES F6 + F2 TRENCH 3 | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 432 | NE | 4/14 | FEATURES F6 + F2 TRENCH 3 | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 433 | NW | 4/14 | FEATURES F6 + F2 TRENCH 3 | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 434 | " | " | " " " " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 435 | NE | 4/14 | FEATURES F3 + F9 TRENCH 3 | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 436 | " | " | " " " " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 437 | SE | 4/14 | FEATURE 7 TRENCH 3 | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 438 | SE | 4/14 | " " " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 439 | NW | 4/14 | FEATURE 7 TRENCH 3 | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 440 | NW | 4/14 | " " " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 441 | S | 4/14 | FEATURE 8 TRENCH 3 | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 442 | S | 4/14 | " " " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 443 | NE | " | TRENCH 2 | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 444 | " | " | " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 445 | " | " | " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 446 | " | " | " " | DR. | | | |
| SL270 | 447 | " | " | " " | | | | |

2 of 2

**Pre-Develop Archaeology**
LNCC: 2014.66

# Photo Record

Site Code: PRC14 Film Type: B/W ☐ Col Print ☐ Col Slide ☐ Digital ☑

| Roll: | Frame | Dirc. to | Date: | Description: | Taken By | Portrait/ Landscape | Zoom | Camera |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SC270 | 448 | NE | 4/14 | FEATURE 4 TRENCH 2 | DR. | | | |
| SC270 | 449 | NE | 4/14 | " " " " | DR. | | | |
| SC270 | 450 | SW | 4/14 | FEATURE 4 TRENCH 2 | DR. | | | |
| SC270 | 451 | SW | 4/14 | " " " " | DR. | | | |
| SC270 | 452 | SW | | TRENCH 2 | DR. | | | |
| SC270 | 453 | SW | | TRENCH 2 | DR. | | | |
| SC270 | 454 | SW | | RABBIT HOLES TRENCH 2 | DR. | | | |
| SC270 | 455 | SW | | " " " " | DR. | | | |